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our friends who favor us with mans s and illustrations for publication wis we rejected articles returned they must cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Russian Praise for Elihu Root.

In the cordial words of praise for ELIHU ROOT uttered by Prince LVOFF day before yesterday we find evidence of something more than kindly feel-The Russian Prime Minister shows himself to be a competent and discriminating judge of human character. He has grasped the distinctive trait of Mr. Root's ability as a statesman, namely, his breadth of view. "I have had the strongest possible support from Mr. Root personally," says Prince Lvory. "I am amazed how, despite his newness to Russia and the limited opportunities to see our country, he immediately grasped the essential fact that our troubles broader and more essential problems which the Russians themselves have not yet all been able to understand."

to send a special embassy to Russia it became a matter of the first importance to place at its head a man who should be capable of impressing the revolutionary Government of that country as a man of power. The administration of the affairs of Russia is in the hands of Prince Lvorr and his associates-mostly able men. It was essential to the success of the mission that their attitude toward it should be friendly, and friendliness could best be secured by sending them an ambassador broad minded enough to comprehend the problems which perplex the Russian democracy and sufficiently experienced as a statesman to offer wise advice in the effort to solve them. When he selected ELIHU Root as such a man President Wilson made no mistake. Prince Lvorr's utterance leaves no doubt on

that subject. The poet has truly said that "men -high minded men"-are what really constitute a State. The sort of man the country most needs in these troublous times is the man who makes himself master of the task assigned to him and then performs it with patriotic zeal. Men of this type do not need to advertise themselves They do not have to seek employment. Honors seek them-and responsibil-Itles, too.

Every American who has the welfare of his country at heart will rejoice at the success which is attend ing the activities of the Root mission to Russin.

The Embargo and Its Results.

The soundness of the principle cor trolling the President in his procin mation of an embargo upon exports of certain goods is unshakable. Certain difficulties may spring from it. The continued friendship of some of the neutral nations may be sacrificed. Tact and moderation in the enforcement of the principle may avert such the President seeks must be attained in some way is undeniable.

With the slow progress of the mili tary operations of this war has come the effort to end it by economic pres sure. Germany is trying to starve England by the ruthless use of submarines to block all shipments to the British Isles. The effort lags. Results were promised to the German people in three months from the time of decreeing the unlimited submarine warfare. Five months have passed and England is still unstarved. To day Germany declares her purpose of meeting this situation by making all waters her war zone, all ships, regardless of nationality or destination,

her victims. Great Britain in turn has been en deavoring to starve Germany into subjection by the employment of her overwhelming navy. She has successfully driven German ships from the seas and closed German ports to all commerce. But Germany is atti: unstarved, and though feeling the pinch of destitution in many ways

still fights on.

By reducing to subjection and cor verting to her own use vast regions of enemy territory Germany has been able to supply her wants in a measure. But she is getting supplies in huge quantities through such neighboring neutral countries as Switzer-Holland and Sweden-espehave an entire right to sell their product# to Germany. Until the

their destination to a belligerent could be proved.

But to-day the United States is at war with Germany. Its right to prevent its own people from feeding the to consignees in Holland or Sweden are promptly resold to Germany. It is not for our people to question the evidence upon which this conclusion is based. Undoubtedly it is final to the Washington authorities. Such statistics as those showing the grain exports to the neutral countries multiplied three times since war began are significant. The careful comparison of figures of war time exports with those of the years before the war has compelled the conclusion that the neutrals are buying from us to sell to our foe.

In stopping this trade, by a univeral embargo on exports which is to be qualified by individual licenses for trade with specified countries under specified conditions, the President has taken a preliminary step to ending his gross abuse. His action will be seneficial in two ways. By closing, for a time, our markets to neutral buyers he will check the fevered bidding for foreign account which even before our entry upon the war had ent the cost of living to our people above that in belligerent lands. And by carefully regulating future shipments to neutrals he can dam the steady stream of food and munitions of war from our fields and factories to the Germans for use in strength-

ening their troops against us. There will be protests. Holland's Minister declares his people are already on rations and will starve if the United States is closed as a source of food supply. But it is Holland's duty to see that its people consume their own foodstuffs instead of selling them to the Germans at famine prices and expecting the United States to feed them in turn. Sweden threatens that a curtailment were transitory and understood the in her supplies will force her into the war on the German side. To what good? Can the Swedes believe that Germany can give them the sup-After the President had determined plies the United States withholds only until assured that they will not be passed on to the enemy?

The embargo is less picturesque than the movement of Pershino's troops, but it promises perhaps more immediate results. As its details are worked out we may expect to see its effect written large in new German complaints of destitution and in fresh internal disorders in that country, which even now gives signs of grave revolt against the military despotism that brought it to its present plight.

A Lesson From East St. Louis.

The facts in the East St. Louis riots of July 2 are becoming clearer. They carry with them a terrible indictment of the local, county and State authorities; they offer a lesson to every community in America.

The city administration, apparently following precedents established by its predecessors, tolerated lawlessness for months, and permitted the police force to exist in a state of inefficiency and incompetence.

The county authorities allowed 11 legal conditions to exist, either through laziness or because of a perhome rule.

The State was serenely oblivious to in an important industrial city within its bounds.

When the inevitable eruption of dis order occurred, the city police, enervated by a long course of lax discipline and weakened by the system under which they had been trained, were unfit to handle it. The county government apparently collapsed utterly. And when the State was compelled to intervene, it sent only 100 troops, and these it despatched without ammunition for their rifles!

Arriving at the scene of the riots the soldiers spent hours in utter helplessness. They were too few to club the mob into submission, not armed troubles. But that results such as to shoot the ringleaders; and when powder and ball were served to them, the disorder had subsided, the rioters being satisted or having run out of victims.

It is idle to say that had negroes or bad whites, trades unionists or nonunionists were responsible for these disturbances. The business of government, city, county and State, is to shortly after she escaped from a Neamaintain order. If it fails to do that politan scullery. "An English lady it falls in its principal function. For who believed in spirits" called on her months the city of East St. Louis, the and said that a message from the county of St. Clair and the State of other world announced John King's Illinois by their conduct prepared the way for the outbreak, and rendered body of the Italian. After that he themselves impotent in its presence.

P'u Yi Down Again.

ancestors on which the Chinese giant, General Chang Hsun, scarcely more John King was an Elizabethan pirate than a week ago so obligingly seated him. Twice enthroned, twice dethroned is an experience for a boy not yet 11 years of age.

in P'tt Yi's public life is the same as still active in the spirit world. Furthat in the career of many an older ther, it is a joy to establish his aspirant for honors; he was not in the identity. From an article by Miss right company. His sponsor, CHANG HSUN, represented more than any late WILLIAM T. STEAD, published in If she is not yet ready she will not other prominent man in China every- that interesting spiritualistic periodithing that the men who had strug- cal the Harbinger of Light, we learn gled for freedom from the Manchus that John King is none other than least desired in a ruler or a power behind the throne. Against no other cially the last two. These nations usurper could the republicans of

South China so readily combine. It was suspected from the first that United States entered upon the war German influences were back of the the dark, we beg to say that he is not they had an entire right to purchase attempted restoration of the empire. a rough soul. He is rather a peace the goods of the United States and German agents have been active in maker. On one occasion two English resell to Germany-though this was China ever since the war began. They qualified by the right of Great Brit- failed in their efforts to secure conain to stop these goods under the cessions or promises regarding the whereupon John King, or Hanny law of blockade and Scize them if Chinese territory that Germany had

from China or in preventing the break between that country and Germany. They were especially bitter against enemy is undeniable. Its authorities | the President, Lt Yuan Hung. In the have satisfied themselves that our overthrow of the republic they saw coal and wheat and foodstuffs sold an opportunity for defeating any warlike measures and for the establishment of conditions advantageous to them after the war.

They were, however, unable to furnish to Chang Hsun the help of which he was most in need. His chief dependence was his own army, his "pigtail regiments," which by some arrangement that transcends Western magination he made the Government maintain and which he used at his own discretion for or against it. This force numbered scarcely more than 50,000. He had expected the support of the former Premier TUAN CHI-JUL the Military Governor of Chi Li and some of the strong militaristic parties of the northern provinces. Tuan denounced him as a usurper, the Military Governor threw his forces with the republicans and the northern militarists refused to come to his aid. He was thus unable to cope with south China, which had railled to the support of the republic and had estabished a provisional Government at the old capital of Nanking. He resigned, and, if he can keep his head on his shoulders, he will go back to Kiangsi to look after his railroad.

The upheaval has shown that after five years of trial the republic has most needs now is a strong man. There seems to be none in sight to take up its complicated affairs at this little P't Yr. Let him go back to his original intention of coming to America to study : then, returning to China. break off with the "old crowd" and start all over to serve his country as good republican.

Bread.

No housewife knows when she buys loaf of bread in this town how much she is getting. All she is sure of is the price. The Federal Food Administration has bought loaves in 650 New York bakeshops and has found that a five cent loaf may weigh a bound and it may weigh seven ounces. We have been trained to buy bread not by weight but by price.

When some bakers decided to in rease prices this spring they did not announce that a pound loaf or a two pound loaf would cost more. They advertised that the five cent loaf would not be baked after a certain date: that the fifteen cent loaf, a newcomer, would weigh twenty-four ounces, and that the ten cent loaf would weigh sixteen ounces. In all the advertisements that were issued the unit emphasized was the cost, not weight; and the nickel was calmly assumed to be the smallest measure of value known to the people of New

The Federal shoppers find that cer 'tain bakers do not know what it costs to make bread, while others sell below cost to stimulate trade in profitable wares. In the shops managed by the latter the customers pay for the bread eventually, but not consciously, and therefore are happy.

If bread were sold by weight, if a Hoover can enforce. ard loaf law, an important and difficult prob lem would be more easy to solve than the situation that was being created it is now. A loaf of bread should nean a particular quantity of bread. It is not more unreasonable to re quire this than it is to compel the bakers to use ingredients of a certain quality, or to bake in shops maintained at certain standards of cleanli ness. Already the health of the customer is safeguarded by sanitary regulations imposed for the protection of the community; and housewives are entitled to know how much they are getting for their money as well as to the assurance that bread is of sound materials decently put together.

The Spiritual Pseudonym of Modest Buccaneer.

Those who can bark back seven or eight years remember that EUSAPIA PALLADINO attributed much of her power to a control called John King. According to her own story, told before a group of investigators, it was shown that the Italian medium's greatest power lay in her prehensile

toes. This JOHN KING came to her desire to incarnate himself in the free will. never left her.

At the period when Mme. PALLA orno had New York by the heels, Little P'u Yr has been lifted down previous to the revelation that her it was given out, rather vaguely, that "or something." EUSAPIA suggested that he was her father in a previous incarnation. Then she passed on, and The chief source of the difficulties us. It is pleasant to report that he is EDITH K. HARPER, secretary to the

> To those who may suggest that Sir HARRY's martial spirit until a reporter grabbed her by the ankles in investigators "met in the circle un der somewhat belligerent conditions,' Mosgan, materialized and "Sternly ad

Mongan the Buccaneer.

lost to the Japanese. They had been dressed the flery sitters, commanding unsuccessful in obtaining any aid them to make up their quarrel and from China or in preventing the break shake hands." Peace was restored. He would be a useful spirit at a

meeting of the Board of Estimate.

Naturally, as a former Colonel and Admiral, Sir Harry is interested in the war. In London he told a friendly group that he was keeping watch and not mention what DRAKE was going to do about his drum. One night Miss Harren asked him, "How are things in the North Sea?" H'm! Do rou suppose Morgan up and told all he knew, with maybe a German spy hidden in the back parlor? Not he! He just said: "Wet!" This stopped not want to be partles in the enterprise, the indiscreet, but Mosgan did tell the circle, after the fall of Warsaw. that "the Bear has only sheathed his

claws. Many have asked Monoan why he assumed another name, and to this he always replies that "the associations of terror which clung round his memory, because of the many false stories of ruthless cruelty, might be prejudicial to the beneficent work to private enterprise into which the Govwhich he devoted himself after passing from the physical body." Not now, old fellow; not since August of three years ago. The killings of the Spanish main look like boys' play.

Why MORGAN chose the name JOHN Kind does not appear. There is one famous John King in our own history. He, like Mongan, was a Goverpor and a soldier. He, like Mongan. went to a farm in Jamaica for his taken firm enough hold in China to years of rest. Quite another Jamaica lead a great body of the people to of course; our own Jamaica where fight to maintain it. What China John Kino's farmhouse stands in its through which the Government can inlittle park to-day. Could there have sure the lives of soldiers. It is not been the lending of a name somewhere out among the stars? But that critical time. Here is a chance for is speculative, and we have been discussing what was in Pallapino's case an exact science.

> A gentleman of alert business perhis Liberty bond to buy a barrel of ment. whiskey, which he hopes to sell for enough to enable him to pay his subscription to the Red Cross.

If Prussia could only transform her there would be no danger of hunger in

Should Saxony continue her enlightened conduct to its legitimate end, have to pay dividends on capital inthe Prussian hater of Anglo-Saxons will take on added strength

Will New England accept the embargo of 1917 more gracefully than she did the ograbme of 1807? If the embargo on fats is enforced

be allowed to go abroad until decapi-The Children's Society of the Far East should take steps to stop the

to the letter some great men will not

finniganizing of P'u YI. The late King MENELIK would no have submitted tamely to an embargo on exports to Abyssinia.

The President's export proclamation will be first notice to a good many persons that such a region as Omar exists. It is one of the few Arabian names not filched by the cigarette

If the fats extracted from garbage and Cleveland, that is evidence of real food conservation; the one kind that

Even a distillery worm may not mer

DRAFT SELECTION.

An Extraordinary Argument for Alphabetical Choosing. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

is a question now before the "selective draft" administrators and their several amitteemen that penetrates to the root of the doctrine of liberty and every related principle of destiny. It is the question as to how the selection is to b Is it to be made automatically and in

conformity with the fundamental prin ciples of volitional freedom of the individual who is a factor of the governnental unit by selecting the names in their alphabetical, order, an order no disposition of the individual, or is it to be made by elaborated and cumberson lottery methods, remote from the individual's inherent birthright of "free choice" methods that conflict with statutes that forbid "gambling"? Juries are not permitted to toss a coin to decide the disposition of life, although they are drawn by chance,

The man or woman who has selecte this environment has selected it with all its so-called chances. And the name he or she assumes is the first, last and only positive index to individual prerogative, no matter how often that index may be modified during this interval of existence. It is forever the token of

To resort to lottery methods of num bering registrants' names, placing them to "chance," generations after "chance has ruled, not only subordinates individ ual right to be accepted, but invites again from the imperial throne of his own beels were her happiest medium, trickery, delay, disappointment and dis-

If the United States of America is t take the lead in this epoch of mortal omplexity it is not because she is ratled out of a man made wheel of fortune. out because she, as a nation, chose her JOHN KING was forgotten by most of destiny and her name, which as America heads the alphabetical sequence and as United States occupies position near the foot, and because she is now evolved to that state of comprehension which inspires a disposition toward nations ntegrity, candor, fearlessness and right ocomplish. And in my humble opinion the method to be hereafter employed in selecting her conscripts will be the handwriting on the wall. It will bespeak the national fate. It is a matter of greater moment than mobilization Mme. Pallapino never showed any of or food enactments because it will af-

In this connection I wish my name to be Assa, but as it is, it is not far FRANK HUNT. NEW YORK, July 9.

The Next Holiday. First Censor.—What are you working on? Second Censor.—I'm writing a battle that shall be appropriate news for Labor Day.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE. Does the New Military Plan Mean the End of Private Companies?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: few weeks back Mr. Sweet, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, startled us with the announcement of a scheme of McAdoo now fathers it and assures us ward over the British fleet, but did the President is in favor of it. Mr. McAdoo called a conference of insurance heads to talk the scheme over. They came-over one hundred strongand they conferred, with the result that agreed that it would be a fine thing to insure the soldiers provided the Government assumed all the risk; they did see a military drill. Nothing was however, though quite willing to give game, which started at 3:45 o'clock. the Government any assistance they could by virtue of their experience and technical knowledge. Perhaps those three or four exceptions saw the handwriting on the wall and declined to be willing advocates of a scheme which spells the doom of the life insurance

> I have long been a believer in Government insurance. It seems to me to ernment can properly go. The Government is directly interested in the financial well being of its citizens and their dependents. By a system of insurance it can provide against indigence of the citizen in old age and against the poverty of his beneficiaries through death. There will be no need for poorhouses-or for charitable institutions. Why should the Government

> not enter this field? And now the dream is to be realized. Secretary McAdoo has appointed a committee of ten of these insurance heads to work at the details of legislation often that men are so willing to take part in the preparation for their own funeral-and we should pause long enough to enjoy a "close-up." For this surely marks the beginning of the end of private insurance companies.

When our soldiers return from the war, like other soldiers in times past ceptions informs us that he has sold they will assume the reins of govern-They or their friends will elected to the offices-and does any one think for a minute that they will not continue the Government in the insurance business?

They as well as others will be quick successful diplomatic plots into food to see the great advantage of Government insurance. The saving in the overhead charges, having one administrative head instead of scores, will be enormous. The Government will not vested. No enormous salaries will have to be paid-thousands of agents will be dispensed with, and with them their very considerable bite out of the pre-

mium paid. Alas! the poor insurance agent! decades an old reliable with the humor ists and now to suffer the irony of having his head cut off by his friends! All these things will make it possible to provide insurance at a rate per thousand vastly below that paid now. let all us premium payers welcome the nose of this camel and push him along More power to McAdoo and his scheme

JOHN DARK WASHINGTON, July 9.

SUMMER COMES. A Poetical Welcome to the Season of Sultry Days and Nights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At weather which resembles the summer season. No longer is it necessary to study the evening firmament or to obhave lessened by 40 per cent. in Buffalo serve the rising or setting of the sun to assure oneself that the month of July has begun. There is something in the counts and the kind not even Mr. air, in the increased pressure of the prophecy to the present generation. sun's heat, so to speak, that announces emistakably the real arrival of sum

Moreover, verdure and foliage have fully developed, the birds at dawn seem to sing with even more blithesomeness and the butterfly flits from flower to flower with still more sprightliness. Also the breeze, which was recently so suggestive of April coolness, breathes upon us more and more warmly, and bet days have already scorched city pavements and induced a social exodus in this country over thirty years and to country or seashore. again the time will come when

Sol's flaming furnace sears the verdant

And fragrant flowers will beneath his alcepiess night precedes a cloudless And weary workers throng the city

street: Once more resounds the locust's sudder In sun kissed glades the summer zephyr

sigh; itry languor settles over all sultry languor settles over all When dog days come and August's month draws nigh.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES. NEWTON, Mass., July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

am a young man, a little over 18 years of age. I weigh 110 stripped and am 5 feet 4 inches tall. I am apparently in years of infantry drill. Am I eligible for snlistment in any branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces?

You are under weight, but there's nothing like applying to find out if they'll take you. Try the infantry.

Hoosgow as Corrupted Spanish. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; As o the word "hoosgow," It is not a slang word for jail, but a corruption of the Spanish word "juzgado," which is used in Mexico to designate a fall or lockup. It is pronounced "hooz-gah-do." words ending in "do," slipshod users of the term soon fall into the habit of calling it "hoozgow," just as "cuidado" (take care) becomes "queedow." G. F. WEEKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9. How to Know the Anopheles From the

Culex. When you locate a musquito on the ceiling

and swat with all your might!

This mesquite that stands upright is th

If it stands there on the level, then don't be scared at all; It is just a common culex; it can bite and

But there's really nothing deadly in its aggravating sting. mont, Tex. from the wall on which they ligh A Waynesborough, Va., concern needs a

breeder of disease.
file you with malaria germs, the Up-State Brevity. From the Avon Herald dread anopheles. MATTITUOE, L. I., July 7.

THE SPOIL SPORTS. Their Object May Be Less Defensible Than They Announce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it that every time something is started for the good of the people son one who has nothing to do interferes insurance for our soldiers. Secretary with those who are willing to suffe a loss? I refer to the charges made by some civic league against the manager club. Mr. Ebbets, at a financial loss, put on a concert, a drill and a baseball game between his club and the with three or four exceptions they all Philles. It was distinctly understood by those who purchased the tickets that they were paying to hear a concert and charged by Mr. Ebbets to see the ball Those who had not bought tickets for

> There was considerable money taken in, which is to be turned to the benefit of our soldiers who expect to be sent to the front. Why should the authorities raise such a howl when men who cannot go to the front are willing to suffer a financial loss to help raise funds? It seems to me an outrage, and make another suggestion so far as helping the soldiers is concerned. He lost money willingly and is still

the drill were welcomed after the time

set for selling tickets to see the game

free of charge

sending balls, bats, &c., to the front so that the men may play a game once in a while. The action by the police in this instance was uncalled for and certainly unexpected. The Yankees, Tigers, Browns, and in fact all of the ig league teams are willing to move a game forward for such a cause, so be subscribed by the magnates for the oldlers if they were allowed to do it. What is the matter with the people of this country, and why should they object to such a worthy cause?

A BASEBALL PLATER

GRANT ON OUR SAFETY. It Lay, the Great General Held. Being Prepared for War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. have been reading the "Personal Me-moirs of U. S. Grant." Here are a couple of paragraphs well worth putting before the public. They are taken rom the conclusion:

To maintain peace in the future it i ecessary to be prepared for war. There can scarcely be a possible chance of nflict, such as the last one, occurring among our own people again; but, gro ing as we are in population, wealth and nilitary power, we may become the envy ticulars only a few years ago; and unless we are prepared for it we may be in dan ger of a combined movement being some day made to crush us out. Now, scarcely twenty years after the war, we seem have forgotten the lessons it taught, and curity, without the power to resist an vasion by the fleets of fourth rate Eu opean Powers for a time until we could

We should have a good navy, and ou seacoast defences should be put in the finest possible condition. Neither of these cost much when it is considered where the money goes and what we get in re turn. Money expended in a fine navy not only adds to our security and tends to prevent war in the future, but is very material aid to our commerce with for nations in the meantime. smong our own people, and all goes back again to the people. The work accomplished, too, like that of the navy, give us a feeling of security.

The above was written in 1885 by nan who knew what he was talking about, but easy going Uncle Sam quite ignored the advice. If THE SUN could spare the space i would be worth while to print the whole of the conclusion. It will read like a

Oxfore, July 9. UNNATURALIZED RESIDENTS An Argument in Favor of Their De portation.

A. McCowan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! I e time a bill like Chairman Burnett anti-slacker measure should be brought before the House of Representatives. In the factory in which I am em ployed are mostly aliens. One has been he asks why he should become a citizen ummer—the dog days—will be here, and of this country when he has the same privileges as I enjoy, only he can't vote Such persons ought to be deported. They

are of no use to the country A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN.

TRADE BRIEFS.

ncreased garden cultivation will last after he end of the war. American labor say ing farming implements predominate the English market, and the demand for them will be larger in the next few years Consul-General C. B. Hurst at Barce

Drug supplies of American make are ecoming popular at Hongkong, British China. There is at present an excellent opportunity to supply that market with tooth pasts and druggiats' glassware.

S. Higginbottom: Director of Agricul-ture of the native State of Gwaltor, India, the best of health and have had two reports a good field in that district for American farm machinery. He will send suggestions and information concerning the market to manufacturers addressing him at the Ewing Christian College

An ice plant of twenty-five tone ca pacity is needed at Appalachicola, Fla. Hardware, cutlery and eciseors as wanted by a firm at Stockport. England. Office supplies and novelties are in demand at Paris, France. Cutting and sewing machinery and bal

needed at Birmingham, Ala A firm at Batesville, Miss., is in market for a small ice plant. aprinklers for a warehouse at Norfolk, Va. Galvanized iron cattle dipping tanks are needed by a dealer at Kasama, northern

ng presses for a khaki clothing mill are

Rhodesia, Central Africa. Wood working machinery for turni knobs and casters is in demand at High Point, N. C. A dry kiln for lumber or veneering to

needed at Wauchula, Fia. Representation of American manufac urers is wanted by a dealer in Moscow There is a market for peanut roasting

machinery at Savannah, Ga. Equipment for a three masted schooner including steering gear, compass, rigging, windless, unchor cable and lights, is needed by a shipbuilding firm at Beau-

That you want to swat, and swat to kill. steam vinegar pump for an apple cider inegar plant.

> A city boy called an Avon soldier now in Federal service a "tin soldier" last night. He went down.

WE'LL AID RUSSIAN RAILWAYS; WILL WE SUSTAIN OUR OWN?

Unless American Roads Earn Enough for Necessary Expansion and Enough to Maintain Their Borrowing Power We May Lose the War.

extend to Russia a credit of \$375,000,-000, to be applied toward rehabilitating the Russian railroads so as to increase their efficiency as instrumentalities of commerce in connection with the conduct of the war. This request apparently has received the approval of the commission of American railroad experts who have recently inspected the Russian railroad systems, and in all probability will obtain a favorable reception by the Washington Government, which, however, has recently denied to the American rallways any relief except of a trifling and aggra-

vating character by way of increase in their revenues, The American railroads concededly are the greatest industry of our country. Without them, either in times of peace or war, our economic and

business structure would collapse. The prosperity of the nation at peace and its safety in war are dependent upon them more than on any or all of the departments of government, not excopting the army and navy, for without adequate transportation facilities the efficiency of the land and water military forces would be seriously impaired, if not utterly destroyed, Producers of foodstuffs, manufac-

turers of arms and munitions, builders of ships, all must rely upon expeditious, orderly and economic railroad operation to insure the conduct of their business. That the prices of raw materials have advanced and the cost of labor by which the finished products are obtained has also substantially increased will not be denied. t be seriously disputed that a consequent increase has taken place in the cost of transportation both of the raw materials and the finished products. The increase in the price of raw materials and in the cost of manufacturing labor has been more than overcome by the increase in the prices obtained by the producer and manufac- large expenditures of money must be turer; but the increased cost of railroad transportation has received no the transportation industry of recompense or offset through any advance in the rates or charges of the

transportation service. try are privately owned, just so long must they look to private sources for their financial support and assistance. at the same time will discourage pro-With such support expenditures resulting in increased terminals, additional car supply, expeditious and coordinated operation, become practicable; without such support deterioration in service and in safety becomes

nevitable. But why should such financial support be expected, and why, as a mat- geous, unqualified and unremitting ter of fact, is it wholly lacking today? Because, and simply because, the United States. With such support the United States Government, through its will stand and perform their require nost powerful administrative, judicial functions; without it they will fail an

According to press despatches the is doing everything which could United States Government is urged to reasonably or unreasonably conceived to destroy and obliterate the credit and financial standing of the nation;

most important industry, the railroads The situation, as declared by Com missioner Harlan in his dissenting opinion in the 15 per cent. advance rate case, "is one of present danger, with the possibility that it may even become disastrous during the war p

Will the banks, the trust companies the insurance companies or other finar cial institutions of the country invest their surplus funds in the purchaof railroad securities? or other individual investors, lend ou savings to an industry which, although receiving the maximum of Governmen regulation, receives the minimum

Government support? If Government ownership of the railroads is the object sought, with the consequent responsibilities of Govern ment operation and financial sponse ship, then at least let this be plished by honest and straightforward business methods, rather than by questionable and discreditable procedure of depression, if not destruction by superior force of the value of the properties which the prospective purchaser wishes to acquire

As long ago as 1876 Von Moltke, the great military leader of Germany, said: Railways have become in our time one of the most essential instruments for the conduct of the war." As recently as 1917 Marshal Joffre declared "The battle of the Marne was won by the railways of France; it was wor

Nor will by railroad transportation. The United States has said the rall ways must give priority to the bus ness of the Government: they must conduct this business with all possible expedition and efficiency, supplying additional cars, locomotives, tracks terminals and other facilities, if these do not sufficiently exist. If necessar made for this purpose, for, at all costs country must be developed and main tained at the highest degree and stand railroads for the performance of the ard of efficiency. But to accomall this the United States Govern So long as the railroads of the coun- will furnish no aid, and will delegato private capital the task of making the requisite financial provision, an vate investment by discrediting securities which may be tendered for

this purpose. The railroads of America must with the railroads of her allies in m ning this war, but, as indispensable this end, they must enjoy, not as favor but as their right, the co support of the Government of and legislative body, the Interstate carry with them the peace and pro-Commerce Commission, has done and perity of the nation.

THE LITTLE "D." And a More Acute Diagnosis of What

We Are Fighting For. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are the words "republic" and "democracy" President to the democratic ward heeler entitled "The Pessimists With Load I has been deducing no differentiation cila." I was correctly quoted as stavhatsoever of late.

an American citizen refer to his coun- lation is below par. try as a democracy-every one was proclaiming the attributes of the Re- as taking a gloomy view of what or

If the words "republic" and "democent no idealistic variance, then indeed tension Institute on bank clerics this modern significant blending of in- stenographers among 1,000 such electerpretations is a mighty asset for the in several banking institutions in New democratic party, and apparently the York and another 1,000 foremen a leaders are working the advantage with mechanics in an automobile factor

If the spokesmen of the democratic with data from many other sources party use the alluring word "democracy" to enable the clandestine estab- been able to find them after many ye lishment of a close autocratic bureau- study, and facts which I would not a cracy, the people may see a great re- self have believed a few years ago. publican light in November, 1920.

cratic party has only the signification York headquarters of the institute of lip service to-day. If we omit glit- can get the exact percentages of b tering irrelevancies, and frankly pro- blood pressure, arterial thickening cease chattering about the safeguard- ears. &c. ing of political theories, and frankly profess that we are fighting not ex- for I believe that the growing reclusively to make the world safe for democracy but to make the world safe afford the needed stimulus to our and decent for the hides of humanity.

J R. Lewis. HOLTORE, Mass., July 9.

THREE CENT POSTAGE. A Prophecy That It Will Reduce the Department's Revenues.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ncrease in letter postage from two to three cents in the pending revenue bill will . certainly drive an enormous amount of first class matter out of the city free delivery service and will thus diminish the present income from that business.

A protest ought to go up to Congress rom the whole country against any increase in the rate on city delivery letters It would be a far better policy to cut the free delivery rate to one cent.

JAMES L. COWLES, President World Postal League. WASHINGTON, July 9.

One Age for the Conductor, Another for the Cardinal.

newspaper merchant of the Park Row Building, went to Woodstock, Md. bast week to see the ordination of his brother week to see the ordination of the cook his Dominico as a Jeault priest. He took his to be included in the enrolme little bey with him. At the close of the ceremony the child proceeded with others physical training and to rein o kins the ring of Cardinal Gibbons. What, is your name?" inquired his indulgences and habits while Eminence.

"Antonio Cirigliano, sir. "Ah, the nephew of Father Dominico. And how old are you" pursued the Car-"I was four and a haif on the train coming here," said Antonio.

"Always the truth." said the Cardinal, his eyes twinkling. "Always the truth"

Remarkable Aquatic Feat. From the Wankegan Sun. He was fortunate enough to catch hold waving his arms and shouting for help.

> From the Atlanta Constitut Pretty good world
>
> If you take it that way
> And don't stay too long
> On the Hills of Hooray

THE NINETY AND NINE. Prof. Irving Fisher Holds Out Hope to the American People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIL attention has been called to your Everybody from the of June 12 and to an editorial art that our health ideals are at pure A few years ago it was rare to hear low and that 93 per cent of our pure

or will be done to correct this condition The "99 per cent," is based on the ernmental sense repre- medical examinations

Detroit. The figures also harmonize was stating the cold facts as I be was sot stating a mere personal op-The word democracy in the demo- or guess. If you will write to the fess our inmost convictions, we will burnin, casts, sugar, defective teeth, ever

As to the future, I am an optimis

tion of our shortcomings will of ideals, and there is abundant of that almost all of our shortcom taken in time, can be corrected. it was my own good fortune in coming tuberculosis twenty years which led me first to study the preability of disease. In my report member of the Roosevelt Conser-Commission I estimated on the of data supplied by authorities of nindifferent causes of death that lo ing knowledge already existing we prolong human life at least fifteen and (I am willing to add) pro much more. Already in the eight since that report was written we actually accomplished one-fourth of

The point which we should all keep before us is that in "plain" lives, our fortunes and our sacred we shall first of all conserve for the sake of our country. I expect a majority of those draof the ten million enrolment t Salvatore Cirigliano, the distinguished lected; but the vast major to rejections can undoubtedly be by military training. Both rolled and those too young than peace, requires the full store the nation.

estimated possibility.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2. To the Moth Hunter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUSthe introduction of naphthalens the moth trouble was eliminated will not, or cannot, live in a trunk where these crysta's " tered.

used again the next search The garment should be a out, and, as it is folded; crystals on it. No other refurs or clothes is necessary When clothing is taken out a discernible after one day. Nonrolk, Va., July 9.